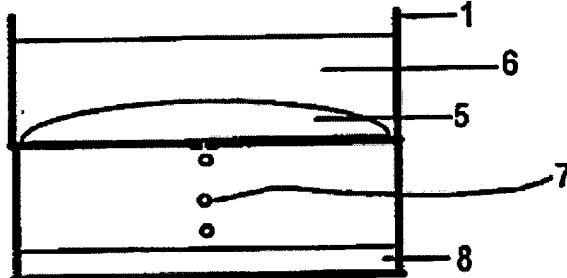


**Purificn. of halide such as alkali(ne earth) or rare earth halide**

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**Applicant:** SIEMENS AG (DE)  
**Classification:**  
- **international:** C01B9/02; C01D3/20; C01F5/30; C01F11/32; C01F17/00; C01G1/06; C01B9/00; C01D3/00; C01F5/00; C01F11/00; C01F17/00; C01G1/06; (IPC1-7): C01B9/02; C01D3/20; C01F1/00; C01G1/06  
- **europen:** C01B9/02; C01D3/20; C01F5/30; C01F11/32; C01F17/00J4; C01G1/06  
**Application number:** DE19944442077 19941125  
**Priority number(s):** DE19944442077 19941125

[Report a data error here](#)**Abstract of DE4442077**

Molten halides are purified by bringing the melt in contact with a reactive solid which combines with the contaminants. The reactive solid is then separated from the melt. Pref. the reactive solid is in the form of a porous layer (5) in a filter (1), permeable to the melt (6) through which the melt is allowed to pass. The reactive solid acts as a chromatography or ion exchange material at the temp. of the halide melt. The reactive solid is SiO<sub>2</sub> glass, kieselguhr, zeolite, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, waterglass, kaolin, clay or mica.



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